

for. The order may be made by any Judge of a Superior Court, in the cases provided in the next section, and, may be enforced as the order of the court. Upon such order it shall be issued by the clerk of the court, in which the action is required to be tried.

§189.—Injunctions, in what cases.

[1.] When it shall appear by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission, or continuance, of some act, the commission or continuance of which, during the litigation, would produce injury to the plaintiff; or [2] when, during the litigation, it shall appear that the defendant is doing, or threatens, or is about to do, or procuring or suffering some act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain such act. [3] And where, during the pendency of an action, it shall appear by affidavit that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove or dispose of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain such removal or disposition.

§190.—At what time it may be granted. Copy of affidavit to be served.

The injunction may be granted at the time of commencing the action, or at any time afterwards, before judgment, upon its appearing satisfactorily to the Judge, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of any other person, that sufficient grounds exist therefor. A copy of the affidavit must be served with the injunction.

§191.—Injunction after answer.

An injunction shall not be allowed after the defendant shall have answered, unless upon notice, or upon an order to show cause; but in such case the defendant may be restrained until the decision of the Judge granting or refusing the injunction.